

**ANTITEUCHUS RUCKESI, A NEW DISCOCEPHALINE FROM PERU (HEMIPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE)**

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*Abstract.*—A new species from Peru, *Antiteuchus ruckesi*, is described in the *incurvia* species-group of the nominate subgenus.

Ruckes (1964) proposed and characterized the *incurvia* species-group for 13 species in the nominate subgenus of the discocephaline genus *Antiteuchus* Dallas. Species subsequently added to this group are the 5 species described by Engleman (1976, 1983).

Many species of the *incurvia* group are known only from the holotypes or type series, and none is represented in collections by more than a few specimens. This paucity of specimens suggests that the group dwells in the forest canopy where it is relatively inaccessible to collectors. Specimens have come either from the vast basin drained by the Amazon River and its tributaries or from low lands of northern South America and Panama.

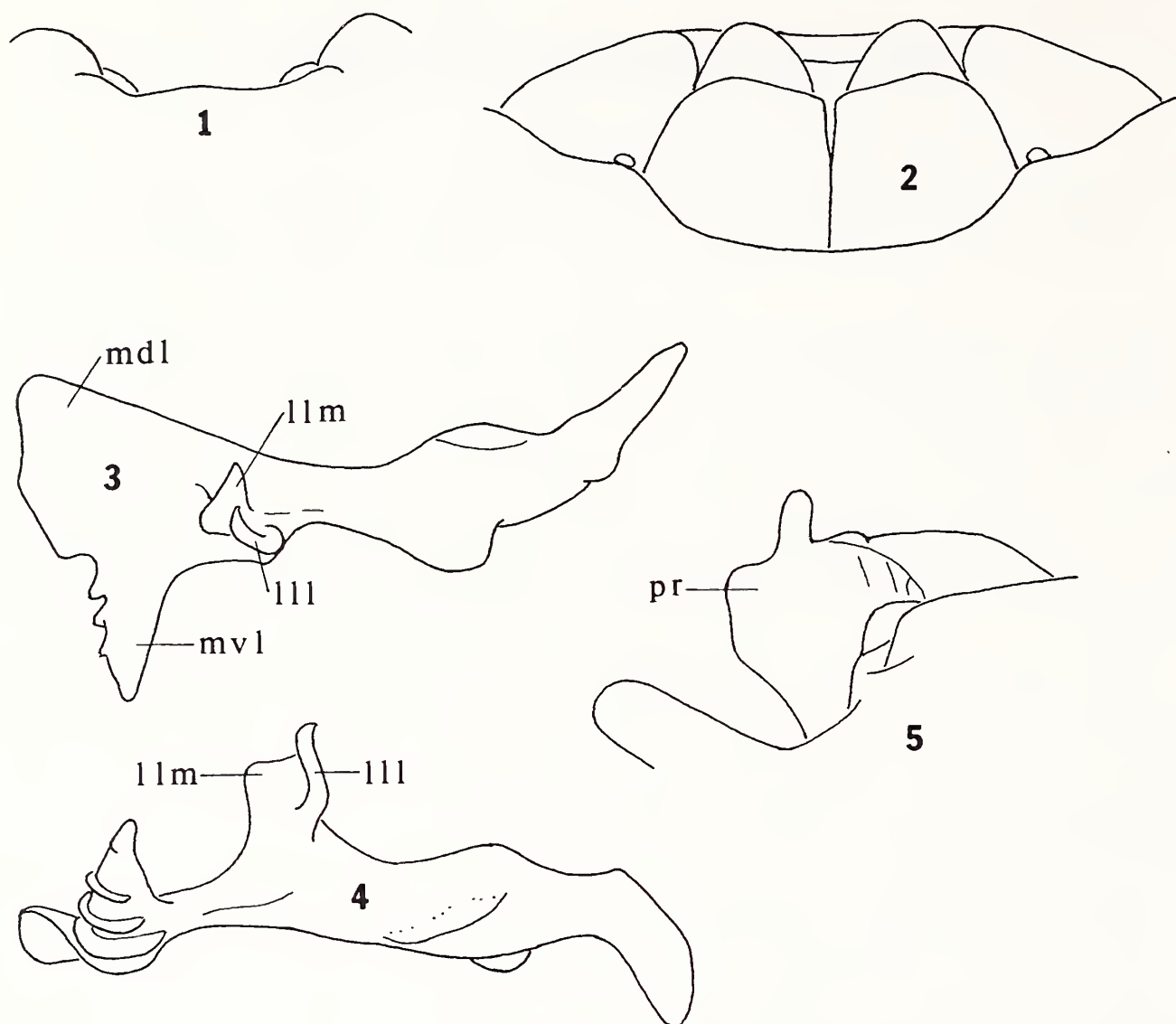
Most members of the *incurvia* species-group have a mesial process on the posterior margin of the last abdominal tergite of the male. The 3 species lacking this tergal process are *nebulosus* Ruckes, *grazia* Engleman and the species described here. The males of these species are separated by the following key:

- 1. Mediodorsal lobe of each paramere-head finely denticulate on superior part of posterior margin; second antennal segment about one-fourth length of third, all of last segment sordid ivory ..... *graziae* Engleman
- Mediodorsal lobe of each paramere-head entire along superior part of posterior margin; second antennal segment about one-half length of third, last segment bicolored ..... 2
- 2. Series of parallel carinae extending onto medioventral lobe of each paramere-head (Figs. 3, 4); axis of medioventral lobe and axis of paramere-shaft approximating right angle ..... *ruckesi*, new species
- Series of parallel carinae not involving medioventral lobe of each paramere-head; medioventral lobe recurved, nearly paralleling axis of paramere shaft ..... *nebulosus* Ruckes

**Antiteuchus ruckesi, new species**  
Figs. 1–6

*Diagnosis.* Last abdominal tergite lacking mesial process; medioventral process of each paramere-head bearing transverse carinae.

*Description.* Flavescent, mottled dorsally by retes and macules of dark punctures and infusions (Fig. 6).



Figs. 1–5. *A. ruckesi*, new species. 1. Posterior margin of last abdominal tergite, dorsal view. 2. Genital plates. 3. Right paramere, lateral view. 4. Same, rotated 90°. 5. Proctiger, lateral view. lll, lateral lobe, lateral part; llm, lateral lobe, medial part; mdl, mediodorsal lobe; mvl, medioventral lobe; pr, proctiger.

**Head.** Lateral margins of head somewhat reflexed, moderately so along anteocular concavities; black edging of each jugum widening just before anteocular concavity into narrow border extending to eye. Vertex and postclypeus outlined in black, punctate lines, those on postclypeus continuing submarginally on anteclypeus, converging subapically. Punctures on disk of tylus black, those on juga dark castaneous.

First, second and basal 0.6 of third antennal segments dotted and streaked with fuscous; distal 0.4 of third segment, distal 0.7 of fourth, and distal 0.5 of last, excepting apical 0.1, fuscous; basal bands of fourth and fifth segments light stramineous to ivory, apex of fifth slightly darker. Setae on all segments much shorter than diameter of supporting segments.

Venter of head weakly, irregularly punctate. Apex of rostrum reaching onto third visible abdominal sternite.

**Thorax.** Anterolateral pronotal margins narrowly rimmed; collar poorly defined, obscure mesially. Fuscous suffusions connecting many punctures into lines and blotches forming four vague bands radiating from anterior to posterior pronotal margins.



Fig. 6. Habitus.

Vague, mesial macule on basal disk of scutellum and even less well defined post-frenal macule resulting from networks of fuscous lines connecting punctures. Most punctures on coria similarly connected into lines and irregular macules; on each corium one diffuse macule mostly on endocorium between R + M vein and clavical suture; one more or less solid macule between R + M vein and post-frenal part of scutellum; and a small macule subapically on endocorium. Costal angle of each corium nearly reaching abdominal apex; margin joining membrane slightly sinuous. Membrane opaque excepting broad, fumose, apical border; veins simple, 6 or 7 in number.

Thoracic pleura rather uniformly punctate excepting impunctate evaporative areas; punctures moderately dense, black caudad of evaporative areas, castaneous elsewhere. Callus on each mesopleuron located on posterior margin submarginal to lateral margin; callus on each metapleuron in posterolateral angle but separated slightly from posterior margin; all calli ivory. Each ostiolar ruga extending about 0.4–0.5 distance from mesial limit of ostiole to lateral margin of metapleuron with a step down about

midway of ruga. Femora and sulcate surfaces of tibiae with many small, black spots; hind tibiae may bear a subbasal and a subapical annulus; tibiae and tarsi sometimes with rufous suffusion; setae on legs short, only some of those on tarsi longer than diameter of supporting segment.

*Abdomen.* Connexiva partially exposed; a large, black, triangular macule with apex mesad divided by each transverse connexival suture.

Density of punctation on sides of venter similar to thoracic punctation, but punctures weaker, becoming increasingly sparse toward meson. Spiracles black, ovoid. Lateral margins of venter narrowly black-bordered on both sides of incisures. Posterior margin of last tergite slightly trisinate from dorsal view, without a mesial process (Fig. 1). Broad, shallow sulcus extending length of venter in females, as far as last sternite in males.

*Genitalia.* Basal plates subquadrangular, posterolateral angle of each broadly rounded, disk weakly convex (Fig. 2).

Lateral apical lobes of pygophore bending mesad apically, each about three times longer than its basal width, its mesial face flattened. Posterior pygophoral margin from caudal view moderately arcuate, with a dense fringe of setae on each side. Proctiger crested basally, bearing subapically a pair of erect, cylindrical, apically converging projections (Fig. 5). Parameres essentially 3-lobed; medioventral lobe concave laterally, acute apically, with 3 large laminae on mesial face, one small lamina dorsad of these and sometimes another ventrad of them (Figs. 3, 4); dorso-medial lobe convex laterally, narrowly rounded apically, without laminae; lateral lobe deeply bifurcate, mesial part flattened basally, lateral part subcylindrical, both parts curving dorsolaterad and acute apically.

*Measurements* (mm; both sexes). Head 3.3–3.5 wide across eyes, 2.3–2.5 long; interocular distance 1.90–2.05, between ocelli 0.90–1.05, across ocelli 1.20–1.30, from each ocellus to nearest eye 0.35–0.45. Length of segments 1–5 of antennae 0.85–0.95; 0.95–1.10; 2.05–2.30; 2.65–2.80; 2.70–2.80. Length of segments 1–4 of rostrum 1.1; 2.4–2.6; 1.4–1.6; 1.0–1.2. Pronotal width at humeri 6.8–7.3, length at meson 2.9–3.3. Width of scutellum at base 4.6–5.0, length 6.1–6.8. Body length excluding membranes 11.6–12.2.

*Types.* Holotype, male with pygophore on point and right paramere in microvial, labeled "PERU: Madre de Dios, Manu National Park; at uv light trap 15 Aug. 1980–30 Nov. 1981. Charles H. Hanson, cllr. Gift from The Burk Museum, mounted from alcohol 1986." Deposited in the California Academy of Sciences. Paratypes: 1 male, 2 females, all with same labeling as holotype. One female with abnormal left antennae of 4 segments, third segment 3.8 mm long, fourth 1.5 mm long and entirely ivory colored.

*Etymology.* The species described here is named for the late Herbert Ruckes in recognition of his pioneering work on the genus *Antiteuchus*.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The photograph (Fig. 6) was taken by Gerald Lenhard, Associate in the Department of Entomology.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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